

## BRYAN TO SEEK NOMINATION TO CURB WILSON, IS CAPITAL BELIEF

Leaders Think Nebraskan by  
Candidacy Hopes, at Least,  
to Be Able to Dictate Next  
Democratic Platform.

## HAS NO IDEA HE CAN BEAT THE PRESIDENT

Long Expected Break Made  
With National Preparedness  
as Excuse; How Congress  
Is Likely to Line Up.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL)  
Washington, Nov. 10.—The administration, fully anticipating that William J. Bryan will attempt to beat its military program in congress next winter, is canvassing carefully to see where it can get enough votes to pass it.

Upon the issues raised, many of the leaders in Washington believe Bryan intends to go to the final test with the president by entering the democratic presidential primaries. Some of them have no doubt at all that Bryan intends to offer himself as a presidential candidate in those primaries, in the belief that he can enter the convention with sufficient following to modify the platform, even though he fell far short of defeating the renomination of Mr. Wilson. Those who oppose the case in this way look to see Bryan secure his delegates in the middle west, if he secures any.

The house they expect, if he gets some delegates, will be an attempt to dictate the terms of the platform, thus to tie the hands of the president in those directions where Bryan thinks they ought to be tied.

**Effect of Speaking Campaign.**  
The unknown factor in the situation is the effect Bryan's constant speaking campaign is having. It is believed that the fact that he charges for his lectures will lose him much, but how much is the question. That he is having good audiences all over the country is reported here.

As far as the administration is concerned, the senate is considered to be reasonably safe. The democratic majority there has risen, but the house is a different matter. The recent elections reduced the majority to twenty-five over all. Of this number sixteen are under the direct control of Murphy of Tammany hall.

Mr. Murphy showed once before what he could do with the Manhattan and Brooklyn congressmen, when they were led to the support of Speaker Cannon and saved him from utter ruin on the rules.

**Warms Toward Tammany.**  
Seeing such a block in the house, the administration, which has heretofore been very chilly toward Tammany, is talking to a more distinctly friendly tone toward the wigwag.

Tammany was the cause of the president selecting the Tammany Manhattan club as the arena of his pronouncement on preparedness.

Those who were with the president saw that next to the attention the president paid to his finances was the warmth he displayed toward Tammany, and next to the gratification at the cordial reception of his speech was the handshake with the Tammany leaders.

**Did Not Shake Murphy's Hand.**  
The whole thing appears to have been staged effectively. The president shook hands vigorously with 1,000 Tammany clubmen, but not with Murphy. This might have seemed significant, but the stage manager had another scene to stir in. It was a film of Boss Murphy surging into the crowd trying to reach the president and shake his hand, but finding himself caught in the press of other democrats and so modestly standing back until it was over.

Then Mr. Murphy issued a statement that he was there with his regular welcoming hand in good condition, but there were so many other democrats as good as himself ahead of him in the line that he could not achieve his ambition.

**This Reel Clever.**  
This reel was clever. It showed Murphy as a loyal democrat there to do his duty, but assuming no air over other democrats. And it relieved the president of the painful duty of meeting Mr. Murphy for the first time since he evaded being photographed along with Murphy and Senator Gorman during the last presidential campaign.

Governor Wilson on that occasion made good his retreat covered by a score of special correspondents who undertook to get him out of range and brought him off the field in safety. On that occasion Murphy was not so modest as he was at the Manhattan club. He walked right into the glare of the camera and stood there expectant and those who were present say that the expression on Murphy's face when he discovered that the candidate had ducked was deep enough for a Sherman trench.

**Better Stage Management.**  
Better stage management now prevails. Murphy struggles but struggles in vain to reach the president and the will is taken for the deed. Tammany

## THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Washington, Nov. 10.—New Mexico: Thursday and Friday fair and cool.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.  
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:

Maximum, 62 degrees; minimum, 34 degrees; range, 28 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 34 degrees; southwest wind; cloudy; precipitation, .08 of an inch.

and the president are so nearly reconciled that point is given to Bryan's jibe at the Manhattan club as the place "where the Mammon loving portion of the democratic party meets to exchange compliments."

Mr. Bryan further emphasized his disposition to make a direct issue on the president's new relations with Tammany when he spoke of the attempt "to asphyxiate the democratic party with the gases from the munitions factories."

The White House declines to comment in any way upon Mr. Bryan's statements, as was expected, but it is, as stated above, active in attempting to head him off in congress. It has called the leaders here far in advance of the session to make sure of its majority when the test comes.

**Underwood of the Ground.**

One of the first to arrive was Senator Oscar Underwood, who came here and is to have a conference with the president.

Senator Underwood is so recently transferred from the house, where he was the most brilliant leader the party has found in many years, that he still has a big influence in the place whence he came. He is expected to help in holding the house in line.

The new alignment with Tammany has already had the effect of removing the danger of another coup such as Tammany staged for Cannon. It is tied to the administration and the administration to it for the next season. Mr. Bryan can make no inroads there.

**Where Bryan Is Dangerous.**  
Where he is expected to be dangerous is among the members from the south and west who have big iron in the fire that call for liberal appropriations. Good roads men, agricultural extension men and public lighting men will be appointed to vote down the army scheme which will cut up all the money in sight. Mr. Bryan has given the keynote in his comparison of the expenditures for war and for agriculture.

Congress will swallow the army plan, if at all, with a very face. The navy program will prove popular.

**Smoot Enters Arena.**  
Senator Reed Smoot has denounced the Manhattan speech as a play to join the preparedness and the peace crowd and accuse the president of a lack of frankness and sincerity. He serves notice that if the president expects support of all parties he will have to show that he means business and that he is not using the army and navy needs as a cover for bonds that the administration would have to issue otherwise to secure the treasury.

(Continued on Page Two.)

## CLAIM TO HAVE LOCATED CENTER OF CONSPIRACY

Arrest of Gondos Brothers, at  
Instance of Trust Com-  
pany Head, Brings to Light  
Work of Teuton Agents.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)  
New York, Nov. 10.—Alexander and Victor Gondos, editors of newspapers published in English and Hungarian at Bridgeport, Conn., who were arrested here yesterday, charged with attempted extortion, were today held in \$25,000 bail each for examination on Friday by Magistrate Deuel in the Tombs court.

Police announced that the brothers had furnished important information concerning agents of the central powers in this country and regarding Austro-Hungarian agents who visited Bridgeport shortly before the labor troubles in munition factories there last summer.

According to the police, the brothers charged that Julius Pinitzer, president of the Trans-Atlantic Trust company of New York, who raised their arrest, was the agent here for the central powers and had furnished funds for the activities of Lieut. Robert Fay and others.

The Trans-Atlantic Trust company of which Mr. Pinitzer is president, issued a statement denying that it in any way represented the Austro-Hungarian government or that it furnished funds to Fay or any other persons for pro-German propaganda purposes.

## MILK STATIONS FOR SEATTLE CHILDREN

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)  
Seattle, Wash., Nov. 10.—The city school department having found hundreds of pupils suffering from malnutrition, has decided to open twenty milk distribution stations in as many schools. Pasteurized milk will be served free to children unable to pay for it and at one cent a glass to those able to pay. At one school the children supplied free will be weighed weekly and a record kept of their improvement. Children with empty stomachs can neither study nor resist the attacks of tuberculosis, the school medical inspector declares.

## WAR COUNCIL OF ALL ALLIES TO BE INSTALLED, SAYS ASQUITH

Struggle Is Costing Great Brit-  
ain \$21,705,000 Daily, and  
Premier Expects It to Jump  
to \$25,000,000 Soon.

## BIG ADVANCES MADE TO OTHER NATIONS

A New Credit of Two Billion  
Dollars Is to Be Asked by  
Government of Parliament  
to Meet the Outlay.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)  
London, Nov. 10.—Premier Asquith in the house of commons today forecasted the establishment of an Anglo-French war council in which French and British ministers would sit. He expressed the hope that Russia and Italy would join in the council.

Premier Asquith was to have asked the house of commons today for a vote of credit of 400,000,000 pounds (\$2,000,000,000) but some unexpected development prevented him from taking the action, which was postponed until tomorrow. The premier, however, made his expected statement in regard to the financial situation, and impressed upon the nation the necessity of a careful husbanding of its resources.

Including the new vote of credit to be asked tomorrow, the premier pointed out, the total amount allotted for war purposes will be 1,662,500,000 pounds (\$8,312,500,000). He presented figures showing that the government had a sufficient sum left over from the previous year to finance the war to the third week of November.

**\$21,705,000 Daily Cost.**  
The approximate daily cost of the war between September 12 and November 6 was given by Mr. Asquith at 4,350,000 pounds (\$21,750,000). It rose to this figure from \$2,760,000 (\$13,800,000) in the earlier part of the financial year.

Loans advanced by Great Britain to the allies and dominions between April 1 and November 6, Mr. Asquith said, amounted to 98,000,000 pounds. In the same period 24,000,000 pounds was expended for food supplies and miscellaneous items.

The main causes of increase in the cost of the war, Mr. Asquith continued, were the great expenditures for munitions and the advances to Great Britain's allies and dominions. He could hold out no hope that there was any immediate likelihood of a decrease in those two items.

**May Be \$25,000,000 Daily.**

Mr. Asquith said there was no reason to believe expenditures during the next two months would exceed 5,000,000 pounds daily, so that the new vote of credit might be expected to last to the middle of February.

Returning to the question of public economy, the premier said the matter had engaged the attention of the government and a special cabinet committee for several months. As a result there had been much closer investigation of army contract prices and there had been a revision of the scales of the army rating.

**Contract Prices Reduced.**  
Regarding contracts, said the premier, arrangements had been made between the allied governments to avoid competing with one another, either in the home market or in foreign markets, and thus keep down prices. Where there has been reasonable ground to suspect that excessive profits were being earned by contractors, prices had been reduced to a reasonable level.

The war office, Premier Asquith continued, already had taken steps to secure a more effective and co-ordinated prosecution of the war on the part of the allied powers by strengthening the British general staff and establishing more intimate intercommunication between the military and naval advisers of all the allied powers. His own views as to the importance of interchanging officers between the war office and the army in the field so that all might experience trench fighting and all the novel operations of this war had introduced.

**To Co-operate More Closely.**

The premier said that no less than twenty-six of the present war office staff have had actual experience in the present war.

The premier said there was a British military attaché at French headquarters and a French officer in attendance at the London war office, while arrangements now had been made for more intimate co-operation and for the interchange of views for common development of plans for all the military operations in the different theaters of war.

"It is more than possible," added the premier, "that this organization may be still further developed."

## ENGLAND IS SPENDING ALL NATION MAKES

London, Nov. 10 (8:50 p. m.).—During the debate in the house of lords this evening on a motion of Viscount

## AUSTRIANS FIRE ON LINER AFTER IT STOPS; SHELL THE LIFEBOATS

Survivors Admit Ancona At-  
tempted to Escape but Say  
When It Halted Cold-blood-  
ed Murder Was Perpetrated

## NO ESTIMATE CAN BE GIVEN OF LIVES LOST

Twenty-four Passengers Are  
Said to Have Been Natural-  
ized Americans; Wireless  
Called Assistance.

## 27 AMERICANS PERISH ON ITALIAN STEAMER

Washington, Nov. 10.—About twenty-seven Americans are believed to have been lost with the torpedoed Italian liner Ancona, according to a cable to the state department tonight from Ambassador Page at Rome.

The ambassador said the probable victims of the tragedy were Alexander Dapkin, his wife and four children of New York, and Mrs. Frances Mascolo Lamara, and about twenty unnamed third class passengers.

Mrs. Cecil L. Greil (first reported Grey) was named as the only known American survivor among the passengers.

Ambassador Page and American consuls throughout Italy were instructed today by Secretary Lansing to cable immediately all information they could gather concerning the torpedoing of the Italian liner Ancona. Press dispatches caused concern in official quarters, but there was no real tension, because news of the sinking of the Ancona by the Austrian submarine led to the belief generally among officials that the Italian vessel ignored warning and was attempting to escape. This in the view of the government would justify a submarine commander in the use of force.

Should it develop that no warning was given, a note demanding satisfaction, reparation and assurances that the incident would not be repeated would be sent to Austria.

## 27 AMERICANS PERISH ON ITALIAN STEAMER

Rome, Nov. 10.—How many persons lost their lives in the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona by a submarine in the Mediterranean has not been definitely ascertained, but latest advices from Naples say that 329 survivors have been landed at Tunis ports and fifty at Malta. The number of passengers on the Ancona is placed at 182 and the crew has been estimated variously from sixty to one hundred and sixty.

The Ancona carried boats for the accommodation of 2,500 and it is possible that some of the boats are still afloat and may bring in additional survivors in the next twenty-four hours.

**Attempted to Escape.**  
The Ancona was torpedoed Tuesday morning, and a Tunis dispatch to the Giornale D'Italia gives a dramatic, though brief account of the attack.

"A submarine approached the Ancona towards noon," says this account, "and as soon as the steamer saw it an attempt was made to escape at full speed."

"The Ancona was overtaken and stopped. Then the submarine fired on the Ancona, sinking her amid the desperate cries of the passengers."

"The lifeboats were next attacked, the submarine likewise firing on them. A woman, a man and two children were killed, their bodies are at Biserta."

## Sends Wireless Call.

"The submarine then disappeared. Before sinking the Ancona was able to send out a wireless call for help, which was heard by the station at Biserta. And was sent promptly and thus 160 passengers and ten sailors were saved. They were taken to Ferriville in the environs of Biserta where they were attended by physicians and the consul."

"Among the survivors are a number of wounded emigrants, nearly all Venetians and ten Greeks. A number of the survivors seem to have had terrible experiences."

The official list of survivors as issued in Rome includes one American woman, Mrs. Cretle Gird of New York, 143 Italians, sixteen Greeks and one Russian.

The statement is made that twenty-four of the Ancona's passengers were naturalized Americans. Of these nothing is known at the present time.

## FIFTY SCENES OCCUR WHEN LINER IS SUNK

London, Nov. 10 (2:11 a. m.).—Rome and Milan dispatches to the London morning papers allege that

## DELEGATES FROM OTHER NATIONS FEATURE LABOR'S GREAT MEETING

Flood of Resolutions Introduc-  
ed in Thirty-fifth Annual  
Session of American Fed-  
eration, at San Francisco.

## BRITISH WORKMEN ARE STRONGLY DEFENDED

Samuel Gompers Is Indisposed  
From Cold and Cannot Pre-  
side; Effects of European  
War Are Discussed.

## AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR SPENT THE THIRD DAY OF ITS THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION LISTENING TO SPEECHES OF FRATERNAL DELEGATES FROM THIS AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND CONCLUDED THE DAY WITH INTRODUCTION OF A FLOOD OF RESOLUTIONS.

Important among them were resolutions opposing the opening of coasting shipping to foreign vessels, protesting against any alteration or repeal of the seaman's act, support of the administration program for the establishment of a merchant marine manned by American seamen and the creation of a shipping board for the construction and purchase of vessels.

## Other Resolutions.

Other resolutions introduced "prohibited stop-work timing of government workmen; support of an eight-hour day in all ship-building yards, employment; only of American citizens in the construction of government work; survey of unemployment in the United States; better government compensation for retired and incapacitated federal employees and endorsement of the civil service retirement measure; and a resolution denouncing the "persecution of members and officers of the International Garment Workers' union as a revolting surrender of the machinery of justice to the enemies of labor," and pledging funds to defend the remaining members of the union to be tried in connection with the riots of the garment workers' strike.

## Address by Japanese.

As yet the real chance to be fought out in the convention have failed to develop. Election of officers will not take place until next week. Among the fraternal delegates who spoke today was B. Suzuki, delegate from the Japanese Friendly Society of Japan. He was the first Japanese to address the federation. Although denied a seat as a fraternal delegate, he was accorded the privilege of the convention.

**James Duncan, Vice President,** presided today in the absence of President Gompers.

## British Labor Defended.

British laboring men were declared today to have been made scapegoats for diplomats and politicians in war scandals and to have accomplished through the war objects for which they have striven for years, in an address by C. G. Ammon. He appeared as the fraternal delegate of the British trades union congress.

Today's session, by vote of the convention, was devoted to fraternal delegates from other nations and other organizations, including representatives of women workers.

Conscription, Mr. Ammon said, was an unnecessary measure in Great Britain, designed to throttle labor in the future but proposed now in the excitement of war.

**Not Working Men's Fault.**  
"American people have been lied to," he said, "when told that British workmen were in a debauch of drunkenness and were responsible for delays in the delivery of munitions."

"Mistakes were made by diplomats and politicians and some one had to be blamed. You may fill in the rest for yourselves."

As to conscription, voluntary service has not failed. More men than can be equipped have been found ready and more will be found if necessary."

Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, was confined to his room today by a cold. His physician said the change in climate affected Mr. Gompers, but that his indisposition was not serious.

**Warns American Democracy.**  
Discussing the lessons which labor learned from the war, Mr. Ammon said, "It is up to the men of America to so guard their democracy that they shall not be caught as Europe has been caught. That democracy, although somewhat disorganized, has been able to sweep aside, in the past, the machinations of diplomats and politicians."

Reit Hardie, the British parliamentary leader, was authorized by Mr. Ammon for his loyalty to the cause of working men.

"Labor must ever keep green Reit Hardie's memory," he said, "He was one man the world could not buy."

Many delegates went during his address.

## Oppose Conscription.

Ammon was followed by his colleague E. Bevin, who said that British labor had issued the edict to the British government that there could be no conscription of the body of the nation unless property also was poured

ed into the melting pot to save the nation. He said that organized British labor had raised the cost of a soldier from 1300 to 1220 per year and that war would stop should the price of it become higher.

"There is this distinction between this war and others," he said. "The man who makes traffic now out of the sorrow of the nation is ostracized and shunned. He used to be made a peer."

Touching upon America's present agitation for armament in criticism of the "armament race," he said, "your newspapers are using the very arguments that the ring used in Europe to bring about the present armament. The same man must have written them."

"I hope America won't come into the war. Soon democracy will have to choose between despotism and itself in Europe and America's help is needed. War started because democracy moved too slowly. Stay with us till labor may abolish war."

"The man who says war is a thing which necessity ought to shoot himself."

"The Turkish shells that sunk British ships in the Dardanelles were made by British capital."

## FRANCE MUST HAVE NEW LOAN VERY SOON

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)  
Paris, Nov. 10 (8:25 p. m.).—The price of issue of the new French loan will be such that the net rate of interest will be in excess of 5 1/2 per cent but it is understood that the loan will not be fixed until just before the introduction of the loan bill in the chamber of deputies tomorrow and will be inserted at the last moment.

The issue will be unlimited in amount but the subscription will only be open during a fixed number of days. Every subscriber will be given a document showing the service he had thus rendered to the national defense.

## AMERICAN SHIP IS SEARCHED BY BRITISH CRUISER

High Handed Act Is Perpetrated on Steamer Zealandia While Lying in Mexican Territorial Waters.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)  
Washington, Nov. 10.—The American steamer Zealandia was forcibly searched by a party from a British cruiser last week while lying in the port of Progreso, Mexico. The American consul there reports the cruiser now is lying outside, presumably waiting to seize the ship.

On the face of such a report as the consul sent, even though incomplete, the official conclusion here is that the British naval authorities not only violated Mexican neutrality, but far exceeded their rights in forcibly searching an American ship in a neutral port.

The Zealandia figured much of late in reports of the investigations of British agents on the trail of ships supposed to be fitting out in the United States for attacking oil carrying ships from Mexican fields, where the British navy draws a great proportion of its supply of fuel oil.

On October 7 the Zealandia, formerly a Hawaiian ship, mysteriously left Progreso, Florida, at night, for Tampico, Mexico, carrying a large stock of provisions and shipped principally by Germans. An American flag pointed on her hull had been painted over and it was reported that while at sea she flew the German colors, although this was denied flatly by her owners.

The ship moved from Tampico to Campeche, where British agents located her and reported that she bore a large quantity of resin for which there was an ostensible use in Mexico, although it is used largely for making shrapnel. They also reported their suspicions that she bore a large quantity of copper and the British view was that the ship was waiting for an opportunity to slip out with the cargo for some port where it would find its way to Great Britain's enemies.

The forcible searching of an American ship in a neutral port probably would constitute one of the most serious issues to arise between the United States and Great Britain in the controversy over the British navy's conduct toward American shipping. While awaiting further details officials here were silent. A thorough investigation will be made.

## DENIES ZEALANDIA HAD GERMAN OFFICERS ABOARD

New York, Nov. 10.—The steamer Zealandia, which is reported to have been searched by a British party from a British cruiser at Progreso, Mexico, is owned by the Fiske Trading company of New York. The owners said today they had received no report from Captain Drexler for a week.

The manager of the Fiske company again denied that the Zealandia had taken on board several officers who escaped from the interned German auxiliary cruiser Kormoran which was captured at Norfolk, Va., or that the vessel had been fitted out for the use of Germans in possible raids against British commerce in the region of the Gulf of Mexico.

## EFFORT MADE TO PLACE WHALE MEAT ON MARKET

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)  
Seattle, Wash., Nov. 10.—The manager of a large whaling station at Abukot, Alaska, who has just returned from his season's work, reports that his company took 307 whales, yielding 13,400 tons of fresh meat, excellent in flavor and highly nutritious. An effort is being made to place whale meat on the market as table food, whalers insisting that this flesh is equal to any eaten by man, but not used ashore because of ignorance. In the old whaling methods all the meat was thrown away. In present methods it is used in the manufacture of fertilizer.

## BRITISH EXPECT TO ANNIHILATE SUBMARINES IN MEDITERRANEAN

French Forces Are Pressed  
Hard in Serbia and Teu-  
tonic and Bulgarian Advance  
Is Proceeding Successfully.

## RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE MAKES DECIDED GAINS

Italians Take Important Moun-  
tain in Trentino; Report Has  
It That German Drive in  
France Is Expected.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)  
London, Nov. 10 (9:25 p. m.).—The renewed activity of German and Austrian submarines, especially those in the Mediterranean, as evidenced by the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona, and the attack on the British transport Mercian, has again brought to the front the unending vigilance required by the allies to secure the safe transport of the troops needed in the near east.

The news of the sinking of the Ancona, which reached the British public today in a dispatch from New York, created a sensation and was compared with the destruction of the Lusitania, the London evening papers heading the report of her loss with the words "another Lusitania."

**Will Crush Submarines.**  
Naval writers believed that the navy will be able to contend with the submarines in the Mediterranean as was done in the waters around the British Isles and already two of them are reported to have been sunk, but for the moment there is natural anxiety for the transports which are proceeding east and because of the possibility of interference with the campaign in the Balkans, where troops are so necessary.

## French Force Hard Pressed.

The Anglo-French forces already there are believed to be more than holding their own against the repeated attacks of the Bulgarians, who are trying to destroy the little army before reinforcements can reach it. But as the Serbians are driven back by the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, and the latter receive additional supplies of munitions, they will be able to assume a stronger offensive in the south.

With the French reconquest of Valais, however, the position of the Bulgarians at Ukip and west of that town is precarious.

On the other fronts there is much fighting despite the unfavorable weather conditions. The Russians have, by repeated attacks, regained some ground around Riga and Drinsk and have driven the Germans further back from the Dyvina river and in the south are repeating their thrusts, with the object of preventing the Germans and Austrians from entreaching.

In fact Generals Rozsky and Ivanoff and their colleagues are proving that it is dangerous for the Germans to weaken their fronts to support the Balkan western lines.

## Italians Take Mountain.

The Italians, likewise, continue their aggressive tactics and have added another mountain position to their gains in Trentino.

The British are having a rather quiet time, while the French in the western zone have had to contend with only a few minor attacks. There is a report current that the Germans contemplate another offensive in the west, such as they put into effect a year ago.

## TEXAS BANK CLOSES; CASHIER DISAPPEARS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)  
Washington, Nov. 10.—Comptroller of the currency Williams announced tonight that the Merchants and Farmers National bank of Cheek, Tex., had closed its doors upon the disappearance of the cashier, whose loans with the institution were excessive. The bank's capital is \$50,000 and its deposits at the time of the last examination \$50,000.

"The bank had been called upon several weeks ago to make good an impairment of capital," said the comptroller's statement. "By failure to meet the requirements of reserve requirements and excessive loans."

Better stage management now prevails. Murphy struggles but struggles in vain to reach the president and the will is taken for the deed. Tammany